Vol. XXIX No. 8,955.

FOREIGN NEWS.

REASON FOR THE COUNCIL'S ADJOURNMENT TO THE 6TH OF JANUARY-PROTEST OF THE PRENCH BISHOPS—DEATH OF CARDINAL PONTINI—SIXTEEN VACANCIES IN THE COL-LEGE OF CARDINALS.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869. Another reason is given to-day by the Œcumenical Council for the adjournment of the sittings to the 6th of January. The bishops were under the necessity of abandoning the Cathedral of St. Peter on ac count of the acoustic imperfections of the hall, and have, therefore, resolved to hold their sessions hereafter at another place, but which cannot be put in order for several days.

The Council has not yet named the seventy-two members of the three commissions provided for, namely: Discipline, Religious Orders and Eastern Affairs. The members of the Commission on the Faith have been designated, but their names have not yet been made public.

everal of the Bishops, among whom is Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon, France, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of holding ordinations in their dioceses.

The Civilta Cattolica to-day publishes the text of an apostolic letter imposing rules for the government of the Council.

The French Bishops have protested against the Pepe's interference in the deliberations of the Council. The Spanish Bishops, both home and colonial, sustain the Pope. ROME, Dec. 19, 1869.

day, aged 72 years. There are now 16 vacancies in the College of Cardinals. It is understood that the Pope will make no neminations to fill the vacancies while the Œcu-

Cardinal Pontini, a native of Rome, died yester-

FRANCE.

menical Council is in session.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES -M. ROCHEFORT'S NEW PAPER-NAPOLEON'S RECOVERY-SPANISH REFUGEES EXPELLED.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869. Commercial parties in this city, and particularly those having business connections with America, are much agitated in relation to the approaching termination of the postal treaty with the United States This treaty, it seems, expires on the 1st of January, and though the French Government is disposed to renew it immediately, during the interval that must necessarily elapse before it can be acted upon interchangeably by the two governments, letters cannot be prepaid by certain steamers. Much embarrassment is likely to ensue.

The authorities to-day ordered all the Spanish refngees in this city who are in any way implicated in the late Republican revolution to leave the country. The Emperor has entirely recovered from his recent

Henri Rochefort's new journal, the Marsellaise made its first appearance this morning. The authorities have not interfered with it.

SPAIN. THE ASSASSINATION OF EX-MINISTER SALVERRIA Madrid, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

Señor Salverria, a Minister of Finance under ex-Queen Isabella, was stabbed to-day by Señor Riva deneira, who formerly occupied a high post under the former, but who was imprisoned for frauds dis covered by Salverria. The wound has been pronounced fatal by the attending physician. A decree has been published appointing Señor

Santa to investigate and suggest the reforms advis able to be adopted by the Government. THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Gen. Prim publicly declares that there has been no change in the opinion of the Government or of the Cortes on the question of the monarchy. The Duke of Genoa will probably receive the crown. But should be decline it, the Government will not favor the establishment of a Republic.

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869. The London Spectator of to-day, in replying to the comments of the other London journals on the Alabama question, comes to the defense of the American Ministers, Messrs. Johnson and Motley, against the charge of their subserviency to English influence The writer says: "The English people believe that Mr. Johnson impartially took in them and their

THE LONDONDERRY EXCITEMENT.

LONDONDERRY, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869. There is intense excitement in this city in view of threatened disturbances on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the siege of this city. Additional police have been sworn in and many troops have arrived, to be used in the suppression of any outbreak. Up to this hour (3 o'clock p. m.) the city is tranquil.

SHIP CANALS.

THE DARIEN CANAL CALLED FOR BY ENGLISH COMMERCE-CONGRATULATIONS TO LESSEPS. LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

The London Times to-day has an editorial on the subject of the Suez Canal. The writer says there is great interest felt in commercial circles in the possibility of another ship canal, deeper, wider, and less subject to fogs and sand drifts, through some of the Central American States, to connect the Atlantic and

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869. M. Lesseps, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Suez Canal, has been congratulated on the success of the work by the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Clarendon.

CUBA.

MORE TROOPS-GEN. PUELLO'S ANNOUNCEMENT -FOUNDERY DESTROYED.

HAVANA, Dec. 18 .- The Third Battalion of Catalonian volunteers arrived from Spain to-day. Gen. Puello, commanding at Puerto Principe, announces that, he will begin a campaign against the insurgents. Heavy northers have prevailed here to-day. HAVANA, Dec. 19 .- The foundery of Sands & Company, in Matanzas, has been totally destroyed by The steamer Florida sailed to-day for St.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON EMANCIPATION IN CUBA. La Epoca of a late date, thus discourses on the abolition question in Cuba: "What use would over \$60,600 slaves make of their liberty, educated as they are for the labors of the field, and not for public life ! How for the labors of the field, and not for public life? How would they exercise the rights of citizens? On the other hand, as Cuba is naturally fertile, and yields a great part of her products almost spontaneously, and as the Africans are indolent and indisposed to work, agricultural labor would be at once abandoned on a declaration of abolition. There would follow as a consequence, a falling off in the sugar crop. Rum would be inevitable, and matters would be reduced to the same pass as in Santo Domingo. Nor is this all. The freedmen would be wanting in resources, and become dangerous vagrants in the country, menacing the property and lives of their former massiers.

FESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF MR. SEWARD-MEXI-CAN SUSPICIONS AND ACCUSATIONS-PRONUN-CIAMIENTOS IN VIVE STATES-ANTI-PROTEST-

HAVANA, Dec. 18 .- The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here to-day, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. The evations to ex-Secretary Seward continued. On the 3d, Selidr Romero Secretary Seward continued. On the 3d, Senor Romero gave a grand dinner in his honor, at which speeches were made by Mesers. Romero, Seward Frederick Seward, and others. On the 3th, a grand ball, attended by 4,000 citisens, was given at the Theatre National. The neighboring streets were decorated and alliuminated. The Monitor, in referring to Mr. Seward's speech and his disinterestedness in coming to Mexico, says: "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." The French journals criticise Romero severely for toacting the King of Prussia, saying that "Bismarck's spice keep close watch of the movements of Beward and Romero." Some journals continue to give political significance to Mr. Seward's trip. The entire Republic is full of pronunciamentos. There was a temporary lull in the revolution at San Lujs. At

Queretaro the armed factions were confronting each other. Several skirmishes had already occurred. Armed insurrection exists in Michoacan. Bands have taken to the fields in Jalisco. At Mazatlan a revolution was hourly expected. A company of Federal troops was attacked in the State of Mexico, only eight leagues from the Capital. A Capitaln and three soldiers were killed. Disturbances had also occurred at Tulanceigo. The Monitor states that the Sixth Battalion of troops had joined the Puebla insurgents, and the Fourth Battalion had been defeated. Gea. Allatore had informed the Department that he had no confidence in his troops in their present condition, as a test of the strength of the Administration.... A mob had attacked a Protestant congregation at Puebla during service. The mob was led by an ex-Imperialist officer, and urged on by the pricests. Many of the congregation were severely injured; some, it is supposed, will die from injuries received. The mob tried to burn the Protestants alive, using Bibles as a funeral pile. The police interfered, and arrested several. The rioters afterward went to several Protestant houses, insulting and threatening the inmates.

PERPLEXING POSITION OF THE ALLIES IN PARA-GUAY-PUBLIC OPINION UNFAVORABLE TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR-DECREE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ABOL-ISHING SLAVERY-COUP D'ETAT AT MONTE-

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 27 .- The news from the eat of war in Paraguay continues to be very indefinite and unsatisfactory. The exact position of the indomiable Lopez is not known, but lit is surmised that he is in some Indian village in the mountains of the far interior, so well posted that it will be almost impossible to surround him or dislodge him. A few days ago it was reported that the allied generals had concluded to give up pursuing him, but, later advices represent them as resolved upon following him up to the last. The wisdom of this course is, however, very generally questioned, and the idea is gaining ground among the Argentine people that the best thing the allies can do is to evacuate Paraguays without loss of time. But to do this, leaving Lopez still at large on Paraguayan territory, would be virtually acknowledging defeat as regards the main object of the war on their part, which was to remove Lopez forever from power. Their position at present is full of perplexity. They cannot advance with any reasonable hope of punishing Lopez, even should they succeed in finding him; and they cannot withdraw from the country without proclaiming by the act that they have been baffled by the man they sought to destroy. The sanitary condition of the allied army is described as being excellent; but the difficulty experienced in transporting provisions operates as a heavy drag upon its movements.

From Ascunsion, the most important piece of news is that the Provisional government has issued a decree abolishing slavery in Paraguay, and ordaining likewise that affer the expiration of six months from the promulgation of the decree all individuals putting foot upon Paraguayan have been their previous condition. me Indian village in the mountains of the far interior, so

Paraguayan soil will by virtue of that fact be free whatever may have been their previous condition.

The amouncement that the Government had resolved upon issuing bonds for a loan of \$6,000,000 caused something like a panie on the Buenos Ayres exchange, rendering it necessary for the Government to give an assurance—which it promptly did, the Minister of Finance going in person to the Exchange for that purpose—that the bonds should not be issued below 70 per cent. It is now thought that there will be no need of having recourse to this loan. The finances of the Republic are in a very satisfactory state, the Government having been able to send to London by the last packet the sum of £53,000 sterling to pay the interest on the loan of 1824. It appears from official decuments just published that the war with Paraguay had already cost the Argentine Republic no less a sum that \$7,50,000. es from Montevideo are to the effect that Uruguay

has just been saved from another revolutionary outbreak

THE RED RIVER WAR-M'DOUGALL ENLISTING SIOUX INDIANS—BLOODSHED IMMINENT--THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES ASSISTED BY WIN-

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18 .- Pombina advices to the th inst. report that Gov. McDougall is enlisting a body of whites and Indians in sufficient force for marching on

Fort Garry at once. The rebels have 400 men to defend their position. The St. Paul Press publishes a letter from Pembina, Dec. 6, which says:

However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Gov. McDongali is willing to enlist such savages in order to force this yoke on a Christian people. At Winnipeg I learned that McDougali's enlistance were using every effort to induce the Swamp Indiaus near the mouth of the Red River to declare for Canada, and to take up arms in favor of McDougali. The whites say that a notorious outlaw and cuthroat, who instigated the Sioux to destroy the United States mails on Russell's route to Montana, has been furnished with an outil by McDougali, estensibly to trade with the hostile Sioux camped near Red River, but with the real intention of enlisting from 400 to 600 of those bloody devils on the side of Canada and McDougali. I am sorry to inform you that Richards, McDougali's Attorney-General, has confirmed this information, and, in the presence of several gentlemen, justified Canada and McDougali in making use of any force obtainable for the purpose of subjugating the Red River people.

Another letter says a proclamation of Gov. McDougali had been captured and suppressed. The excitement is intense, and if it comes to bloodshed, Dr. Schultz, Dr. Brown, and James Ross will be the first victims, they having from the first advocated the Canadaan policy and abused the Hudson Bay Company.

Tononto, Ont., Dec. 18.—A special dispatch from St.

Paul says the editor of The St. Paul Press has received a letter from a prominent Canadian at Pembina, in which the writer says that Gov. McDougall has not called on Canada for troops, but relies on the loyal people of the Territory to queil the outbreak, and thinks they will do it without bloodshed. The letter also states that the force which occupied the stone fort was rapidly increasing by accessions of loyal people of all classes, and that large bands of Indians were ready to assist in defence of the flag. The Insurgents under Stutzman had gone towards Pembina. Riell holds Fort Lowey with about 40 men. Donaid Smith left St. Cloud for Fort Garry yesterday.

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER

CAVING IN OF A COAL MINE AT STOCKTON, PA. FOUR DWELLINGS ENGULPHED-TEN LIVES

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 18 .- A terrible mining ceident ocurred this morning at 5 o'clock at the village of Stockton, near this place. At the hour named the of Slockton, hear the place.

community was startled from slumber by a loud noise, caused by the caving in of slope No. 1 of Linderman & Skeer's coal mine. Upon parties hurrying to the scene it was discovered that two double dwelling houses, Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, had been carried down with the enormous masses of earth that filled the shaft and tunnel.

Stockton is a small village situated on the Hazelton branch of the Lenigh Valley Rallroad, two miles distant that the shaft and tunnel. branch of the Lehigh Valley Raliroad, two miles distant from Hazelton. It contains many very neatly built houses and other buildings, the Company's stores and the hotel being the principal structures. The Company employs about 1,200 milers, who make this their home. The mine runs parallel with the raliroad track through the village. About 50 feet above the place of this morning's accident the mine caved in some years sigo, but no danger of its happening again has since been apprehended. About ten years ago a small hole was made by the falling of the earth directly in front of the two ill-fated house.

fated house.

The residents of houses Nos. 3 and 4, Mr. Philip Wether residents of houses and the family of Mr. Win.

the falling of the earth directly in front of the two llifated house.

The residents of houses inc. 3 and 4. Mr. Philip Wetheran, his family and boarders, and the family of Mr. Wm. Morrist awoke the family by its persistent kowling and barking. One of the men rose for the purpose of ascertaining what alled the animal, when he discovered that the house was sinking. He immediately gave the alarm and the two families had barely time to escape. Miss Mary Wetheran, running in the wrong direction, fell into the abyss, but was subsequently rescued by some courageous young men. She is somewnat bruised and prostrated from excitement and fear, but will recover.

All of the residents of houses Nos. 5 and 6 lle hopelessly buried in the ruins. They comprise Mr. Schwenk, his wife, a son of 19 years, a daughter of 18 years, a son of eight years, and an infant. This comprised one family. The other consisted of Mr. Isaac Ranch, his mother, wife, and infant. This makes a total of 10 persons. It is reported that some men were in the mine at the time of the accident, and if so all are undoubtedly dead. But the report is very doubtful, and cannot be traced to any reliable authority. So far it has been found impossible to reach the dead bodies of the victims. The cave is 75 feet wide and toffeet deep, and as the steves in the houses set fire to the wood work, the entire cavity is now a burning and smoking mass. The Pioneer No. 1 fire engine of Hazleton was soon on the ground, and made every exertion to extinguish the fire, in the hope that some of the persons in the cave might be saved. There was not, however, the faintest probability of any being alive, one hour after the accident took place, as all were buried by the fallen earth. The excitement is very great. Families in the vicinity are moving ont of their houses, fearing that theirs will fall in next. There is no danger of the mines taking fire. Mossis, Linderman and Skeer arrived at the scene of the disaster this afternoon. They are sparing no pains to secure the bodies as spe

too near the surface under the houses, then may about twenty feet space left where it caved in Only a few days before, a couple of persons in a truck were pitched into a similar shole, where a portion of the foundation of the railroad had given way over some workings that approached too near the surface.

THE RAMSAY-ERIE SUIT.

The motion made at Delhi by Mr. Ramsey's ounsel in his suit against the Eric Railway Company, to vacate the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Balcom and confirm the orders of suspension, injunction, and for a receiver heretofore granted, was denied on Saturday by Judge Murray.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S LECTURE. The sermon announced to be delivered by NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

RELIGIOUS.

UNSECTARIAN CHRISTIANITY THE ONLY RELIGION FOR THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo of Cincinnati preached last evening at Dr. Bellows's Church of All Souls. After setting forth the shortcomings and positive evils of sectarianism, and unfolding the beauty and excellence of the universal religion of love to God and man, as proclaimed by the Lord Jesus Christ, the reverend speaker
proceeded as follows: and now I meet squarely the great
issue of this day and this hand, and declare that this
unsectarian, absolute religion, is the only religion
that can save this Republic from athelsm and
social anarchy. Sectarian religion may perhaps be safely
cherished in Europe a while longer, because it is logically
consistent with the imperial and aristocrate organization of European society. But if all men are endowed
with certain inalienable rights, then the majority that,
as the representatives of the whole people, idministers
our Government has no right to recognize any religion
save that which by its very nature is as universal as
humanity, founded at once in the very institution
of the human soul and the Divine Law of God.
The intolerant side of New-England Purlanism has
filled New-England with men and women who are not
willing to stand up before the world and say they believe
there is a God. The sectarian wing of Prestyterianism,
ten years ago, had driven that glorious eld chirch among
the breakers, where it would have gone to plees had not
the people come to the rescue and in the nane of Him
who walked the waves, warped the grand eld ship once
more out into the open sea, trimmed her masts and
headed her toward the universal religion of lye to God
and man. The Methodist Church, warned in time, has
called upon its laity to build its front facing the rising
sun. The Episcopal Church is just entering the conflict
which will declare whether it shall safe in rising
sun. The Episcopal Church is just entering the conflict
which will declare whether it of God aid love to
man, and to that platform it will welcome all mankind.
So, just now, comes up the great question—is there
a religion which is not sectarian, which is ronsistent
with the rights of man and the best things in the
present age, which can become the basis of every
American institution, the soul of our public aid private
life! Th of the universal religion of love to God and man, as proclaimed by the Lord Jesus Christ, the reverend speaker

republic, which will finally decide whether we can have any acknowledgment of God or religion anywere outside the private life of the people. If we grests in solv authallowed and obstinate worship of sectaran Christianity, our retribution will be that we shall leave all confession of religion itself out of the whole public life of the nation, and this is just what two classes of people now-a-days are urging us to d. There is a large class of sectarian bigots among elegy and laity, including the vast majority of the Cathdies, and teo many Protestants of all denominations, the say, "If the people won't make our sectarianisms a virtual sectar cligion, they shall have none at all; we will put out even the acknowledgement of God from the school of the state and competition on this great them. Then there is another vast body who believe in no religion, o are indifferent or hostile to it, beside a class of liberis who take bigotry at its iword and say, "Yes; then is no religion that is not sectarian: it is all a narrowwar of little sects, priests and churches, and we will put it all out of public regard." And these two classes will united all over the land, and wage a war to the death b make our whole public American life as barren of religious faith as a granite rock of follage. The same classes will conspire to drive all religious obligation out of riviate secular life. Business shall not be responsible to riviate secular life. Business shall have its own Law; elenes shall be godless; education shall leave out God; there shall be no religion anywhere outside the churches; where a sectarian priesthood, claiming infallibility for a creed, a form, or a church, shall tabel and taket their disciples for a sectarian heavon. What can such a wretched caricature of Christianity as this do with the great, rading, godless, daily life of America to-day t with a great rading of godless, daily life of America to-day's with a great rading so godless, daily life of America to-day's with a great reading to the tribute of the claims ings. It is just as possible for this people to run down into the slough of unbelled and universal unbelled as for any nation that ever existed on earth. But, God hilping us, that shall not be. Now is Christ risen, as from the dead, saying to us, as of old, "Love is everlasting life."

And in his great name will gather a growing nuititude, who will give sin and unbelled no rest until this people is regenerated, and this Republic becomes the Kingdom of heaven.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES-SERMON BY THE RIV. O.

B. FROTHINGHAM. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached yesterday morning to a large congregation on ElectiveAffini-ties, selecting as his text the words: "In the Rearrection there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage, but all are as the angels of heaven." There is a common impression, that throughout our age, and especially thoughout our communities, there prevails a wide-spreal and unusual laxity of morals; that the bonds of society are loosened; that the relations that hold people togetier in the most sacred bonds of life are strained, and strethed, and broken; in a word, that the process of disorgasization is slowly going on, only occasionally seen, but aways felt by us, who care to observe, which will in time riduce society to its original elements. That this impression is connected with this growing laxity of morals is due to certain theories in regard to social relations which have been born in old times, and that furthermore, these relations spring from liberal opinions, as they are called, in matters of theology. Now, againt all three of these assertions I enter my protest. In the first place I am persuaded that it is not true that in this ommunity or day there prevails a greater laxity of merals than in former times. If history teaches anything it teaches that mankind has been steadily advancent out of the brute and going toward the immortal; that the moral sense has been trained and purified; that love has become more comprehensive, and that a new order of society has come about, and one more lofty and incilingent. Furthermore, has the alleged connection between the prevalence of social vice and social relations prived that that connection cannot be established? I believe that the social vice is less conspicuous. The Euglish are a conservative people, not in law or in Government, or in custom only, but in their modes of thought; and yet I presume that their social wice is less conspicuous. The Euglish are a conservative people, not in law or in Government, or in custom only, but in their modes of thought; and yet I presume that their social established are a conservative people, not in law or in Government, or in custom only, but in their modes of thought; and yet I presume that their social established social vice is less conspicuous. The Euglish are a conservative peopl pression, that throughout our age, and especially thoughout our communities, there prevails a wide-spreal and prehensions of a general disorganization of seciety may so born of that old fear of the spirit of liberty which we have inherited from our ancestors. How few peoplelihere are, even among the enlightened who firmly beliefe in human nature, who believe in rational laws and onditions, who have a profound faith that if men will live according to the laws which are laid down in their constitutions, they will live rightly. We are not a Casholic or a Protostant people, or a Christian community especially. It is free for every man and woman to accept such religion as they please. He may worship in one charch, or in none; it does not make him an outcast from society, and yet is religion dead? If religious faith is not more universal, it is, I believe, more earnest and sincere. Men and women learn now to live, not sentimentally, but railonally and intelligently, one with the other, and moreever, in connection with this very freedom of social life tiere comes a mingling of intere, 'a which is a cheek to passion. Doctrines are preached us. "e that set up the legitimacy of passion, that sanction all laws of desire, that conceves sacred rights to impulse, that regard the animal side of man as being as noble and consecrated as the spiritual detection. Destripes that throw down all constraints sacred rights to impulse, that regard the animal side of man as being as noble and consecrated as the spiritual side of man. Doctrines that throw down all constraints and make the growing garden of the community a waste plain where men and women may wander, reducing society at last to a mere game of idle, reckless, and indecriminate desire. It is preached, we learn, that all vows may be dispensed with, and that mutual affinity, some subtle law of attraction, can over-rife all constituted relations and break down all conventionalities, and thring about a state of things in which faith, and honor, and morality shall not be considered. Nowhere do they abound in respectable society. Society repudiates these ideas utterly, and every suspicion of them brings down abuse. These doctrines are a caricature, of the nobist doctrine of elective affinities. That is not a vulgar or degrading or sensual idea. It is opposed to the doctrine is have just mentioned. If that comes from below this comes from above. The doctrine is simply this, that men and women are united not only on the animal plan of passion but on the rational plan that they belong to each other, not by force of any animal magnetism, but by force of culture; not by the strength of any sensons admittly, but by the strength of any sensons admittly, but by the strength of mutual harmony and sympathy of purpose. In a word, it apens to them many doors of intercourse, which will bind people together and make them brothers and sisters, because they are preachers and children of God. This is a noble thing. Nay, the element of this is the sweetest of all elements. Friend-ship better than life, because permanent, while love may be only groveling. It binds men and women truly together. This is the character of these elective affinities, and when this element comes into man as being as noble and consecrated as the spiritis side of man. Doctrines that throw down all constraint

marriage how much loftler and richer marriage becomes. Then the husband and wife, all one, not merely as having taken a vow upon their lips, but as being men and women, thinking, worshiping, planning, praying together. It is no chimera; history is full of the nobleness of this doctrine of affinities applied simply to human relations. Those who are united are united in heaven because they are united in faith, because in hope and aspiration. The understanding of the man with the intellect of the woman, the masculine wisdom with the feminine love; here in the perfect and intellectual soheres the union takes place which makes them one. Is there anything ignoble in that? Anything mean or debasing in that love? Does it not enlarge our fellowship? Does it not enlarge it immeasurably? Nothing, unfortunately, is more true than that society is full of discontent and restlessness and unhappy unions. Everything is so crude and immature that it is natural that mistakes should be made without number. People are joined together by what they call love, and what they call love is only a kind of personal magnetism—the affinity of the blood—the kind of fascination which one temperament will exert over another. And so in their experience, their impurity, their recklessness, knowing nothing themselves, less than nothing of the world, calculating nothing, everything taken for granted, all assumed in advance, if such people will stand up and take each other by the hand for better or worse so long as sured both shall live, what is to be expected! Passion cools; the desire dies away. Woman is disappointed, the dream is now dispelled. Experience, labor and care, and trouble, come down. They know more about themselves, and alas about each other, and more about the great wide world, and more about the necessity of effort than they knew, and then there comes up a coolness, devotion fading away, and finally estrangement. If literature, or society, or arts, or social ambition come in, they—may fill the void caused by this separation. But sup

they may fill the void caused by this separation. But suppose none of these resources exists. The will is untrained, the mind untaught and undisciplined; that there are no treasures of wisdom or knowledge to draw upon, no interest in outside things, no social talent or faucy, nothing but passion. Shall they be allowed to live separate lives! Should they calmly, deliberately, intelligently, and solemnly part, and each take his or her own course! But now suppose that one one of these there dawns a new spark. Suppose that one of these while pursuing this solitary way sees a new life, at last there is hope once more. If that new union be formed, might not life smile again as in childhood's hours! Is marriage a union when the bodies become dead! What is there in the advanced law to compel people to poison each other all their life long! Religion says yes; the law says no; society says no. Society says, with the ntmost deliberation, if the people truly wish it, if laws human or divine do not tend to interfere, then the fresh union may be allowed to introduce the fresh life. But then this should be done only in the solemn assurance that passion does not rule, that intelligence and conscience do. Ah, friends, the remedy for all this discontent, for all this demoralization, for all this breaking assunder of relations is not to be found in any increased facilities for getting away. Let men and women understand all that is involved in their relation to each other. What union means what sympathy implies, what obligation demands, what the vow prescribes; let them try to put before themselves, if they can, some conception of what is life, of what discipline is, what sorrow is, and let them face their relations at the beginning. If the relations were made more comprehensive at the start, then all this demoralization would cease. This doctrine of Elective Affinity would find the beginning to the problem, for that says men and women belong to each other, not as they are related to each other by sex but by mind and mutual capaci

Mr. Beecher preached to a very large con-gregation yesterday, from the twelfth chapter of Matthew, 31st and 32d verses. The Israelites of Brooklyn were addressed at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms last evening by the Rev. Drs. Adler and D. C. Lewin of Temple Emanu-El, New-York, upon the subject of "Re-form as advanced by the late Rabbinical Conference at Philadelphia." The attendance was large.

SERVICES IN OTHER CHURCHES.

The Rev. Mr. Powers, Pastor of the Elmplace Congregational Church, Brooklyn, preached to his congregation last evening upon Heresy from the text: "But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call neresy, so worship I the God of my Fathers, be-lieving all things which are written in the law and in the Prophets." Acts, xxiv, 14.

TO-NIGHT'S NOVELTIES. "Wild Oats" will be brought out this evening at Wallack's Theater.-Hermann, the eminent and excellent magician, will appear at the Academy .-Mr. Lent, at the Circus, will present "Cinderella."-Brougham's play of "The Duke's Motto" will be performed, for the first time, at the Fifth Avenue Theater .-The San Francisco Minstrels will present a new pantomimic buriesque entitled "Hash."-" Little Em'ly" is the new attraction at Niblo's Garden. Miss Ion perceive, will play the heroine. She was an interesting actress when at Wallack's, and her return from the London stage will doubtless be welcomed.-The "Cardiff Giant" may be seen this evening at Apollo Hall. It was privately viewed on Saturday evening by a company of the exhibitor's guests.—Seven new features, it will be seen, are thus offered, together with the current attractions to which reference has heretofore been made.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Ames, the young lady whose distressing accident, some time ago, at the Fifth-ave. Theater, evoked such general and hearty sympathy, has recovered sufficiently to return to her duties. She is to appear tonight in "The Duke's Motto." Mr. Lester Wallack will shortly produce, and

play in his own comic drama of "Central Park." Mr. Tayleure will revive the scenic play of "London" at the French Theater on Christmas Day-Saturday next-when it will be played in the afternoon

No present change will be made at Booth's Theater. Mr. Hackett confinues to play Falsiaff. We have, by chance, omitted to commend a humorous and well-colored character performance of the Höst of the Garier Tacern, by Mr. Charles Peters. This is a gem of its kind.

"Under the Gaslight" maintains its place and its popularity at the Olympic.—"Dorabella," with the British Blondes, continues to "predominate over the pleasant" multitude at Wood's Museum.—"Bad Dickey" pleases crowds of people at the Tammany.—Mr. Drivet's French Troupe will continue to play in opera bouffe and comedy at the New-York Theater.—Mr. De Cordova will lecture at Trenor's Hall on Wednesday.

POLITICAL. TENNESSEE.

THE ELECTION FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL CON-

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18 .- The election to-day for nembers of the Constitutional Convention passed off quietly; the utmost indifference was manifested by the voters. The polls were open in only five of the ten city wards. In these 1,148 votes were cast for the Convention wards. In these 1,14s votes were cast for the Convention and one against. Edgefield gave 46 for the Convention. The weather was raw and inclement, but the voters absented themselves from the polls because they were not certain that the action of the Convention would be conservative. The opponents of the Convention did not vote. Under the law authorizing the Convention a majority of the votes cast prevail, and the Convention will be held. The apathy at Nashville does not generally prevail in the State. vall in the State.

In Memphis the vote was light, being 2,871 for the Convention and 224 against. In Brownsville the vote was:
For the Convention, 346, and against it, 50.

The Hon. John Russell, Republican Senator elect from the XIth District of Ohio, died at Urbana on Thursday evening last, at the age of 42. In 1865 he went Thursday evening last, at the age of 42. In 1865 he went to Columbus as Clerk of the Secretary of State, the Hon. Wm. Henry Smith. On that gentleman's resignation he was appointed to the Iposition himself, and proved an efficient officer. He was a man of great personal popularity, and his death is mourned by many warm friends among the leading politicians of both parties. A meeting of State officers and other prominent citizens, Gov. Hayes presiding, was held in Columbus on Friday afternoon, to express respect for his memory. The death of Mr. Russell leaves the political parties equally balanced in the Ohio Senate, there being 16 Democrats and 16 Republicans from districts outside for Hamilton County. The law provides, however, for a special election in case of death, and this may be held before the meeting of the Legislature, on the first Monday in January. The district in which Mr. Russell was elected is composed of Champaign, Clark, and Madison Counties.

THE JOHNSON-BRADLEY BOND ROBBERY. The examination in the case of Barton M. M. Johnson, accused of baving in his possession a porition of the bonds stolen from the office of the Putchess of down in nobist of the bonds stolen from the office of the Putchess County Insurance Company, at Poughkeepsie, and from the office of Mornson. Son & Hutchinson, was continued on Satarday Defore Justice Hogan. Frank Goodman, a member of the Stock Exchange, testified that he knew member of the Stock Exchange, testified that he knew Jerome Bradley and his handwriting; the general written on the other bond is not his; the acknowledgments on on the other bond is not his; the acknowledgments on on the other bond is not his; the acknowledgments on on the other bond is not his; the acknowledgments on the bonds appear to be different; Bradley had a desk in my office, and has had it since the first or second week of October. John D. W. Grady, paying teller of the Seventh National Bank, testified that he knew Bradley and his signature, Bradley, which appears on these bonds, is in the style of phrey," which appears on these bonds, is in the style of phrey," which appears on these bonds, is in the style of phrey," which appears on these bonds, is in the style of phrey," which appears on these bonds, is in the style of phrey," which appears on these bonds, is in the style of the same, though it is evidently a disguised hand; will not swear positively that Bradley wrote them all, though it is probable that he did; Bradley had a small tion of the bonds stolen from the office of the Dutchess

account in our bank for about a year; it was closed some months ago; he never borrowed any money, and never deposited any bonds. The Magistrate took the papers,

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

THEIR DEPARTURE YESTERDAY-RUMORS OF PROPOSED ATTACK UPON THEM.

Scarce an item of interest was to be gleaned in relation to the flotilla on Saturday. The storm came, and again they were weather-bound, for it was the intention to leave their anchorage Saturday morning and go to the Horseshoe, and there await a fair time for making the start. THE TRIBUNE reporter was informed by two trustworthy persons that an attempt would be made to waylay the flotilla outside, and that the object was to ob tain possession of two or more of the vessels, and endeavor to cripple as many of the others as possible. The Cuban forces were already organized, and were on board Cuban forces were already organized, and were on board of fast-sailing schooners awaiting the departure of the cañoneras, and when they were sufficiently far off shore to put at rest the question of neutrality the attempt would be made. The outside party were in no collusion with any of the engineers or fremen of the gunboats. It was further stated that the offensive expedition have steamers at their disposal, and have no connection with any individual enterprise, but are under the direct orders of the Junta, and that it is commanded by men of character. On the other hand, it was learned that the Spanish officials long since knew of the whole affair, and that the Pizarro would be reënforced before she was of neutral grounds, so that they felt confident of being able to repel any attack that might be attempted. It is probable that the Spanish Government have an agent at Sandy Hook, who can and does communicate with it in reference to the movements of any of its vessels, who would communicate with that point at night by means or rockets and other signals. It is understood in some well-informed circles that the delay of the gunboats is owing soiely to the fact that the Pizarro has orders not to sail until she knows positively that at least one vessel is ready to join her before she and her convoy go off soundings.

Yesterday morning dawned ausplously for the long-delayed fleet, and, the last impediment to their departure being removed, preparations were commenced for the voyage. The firemen and engineers who were ashore went aboard at an early hour, and by 10 o'clock steam was gotten up, the anchors hoisted, and at 10 the fleet started down the bay, led by the Pizarro. At the foot of Twelfth-st. one of the Cañoneras ran into the pier, smashing her guards and a small bost hanging at the davits. She afterward came to anchor of the Battery, where she now lies. The balance of the fleet proceeded without mishap to the lower bay, where, as indicated above, they will await the arrival of another man-of-war. of fast-sailing schooners awaiting the departure of the

THE CITY CANVASS.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS-

RETURNS STOLEN. The Committee on Protests of the Board of Canvassers met at 11 a. m. on Saturday, Alderman Farley in the chair. The protest of John A. Stemmler against canvassing the votes for Joseph McGuire for Civil Juscanvassing the votes for Joseph McGuire for Civil Justice in the VIIth Judicial District was heard. Mr. S. B. Noble appeared for Mr. Stemmler, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel for Mr. McGuire. John Harvey, a poll clerk in the Ist Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, testified that he could not recognize the returns shown him as those made out by the Canvassers; had destroyed the tally list of split tickets; did not think it necessary to keep it; it was a mere memorandum. Six witnesses were then called in behalf of Mr. Stemmler, none of whom appeared, and the case was closed. The case of Cooper agt. Shelly was called, Mr. Cooper claiming to have been elected Assistant Alderman in the XXIst District. Henry L. Nunn, poll clerk, XIIIth District, Twelfth Ward, testified that he made out two returns; Cooper got 2.99 votes and Shelly 14. The returns being called for, the Sergeant-at-Arms stated that they had been stolen from his desk. Henry McDermott, a canvasser, was then sworn to show the returns sent to Police Headquarters. He could not tell whether the signature to the returns was his; never felt sure about his own signature.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for Mr. Cooper, contended that Mr. Cooper's vote had been reduced by 100, and that the returns had first been falsified and subsequently stolen. The case was then closed, and the Committee adjourned size die.

At 2p. m. the Board of Canvassers met, and adjourned to 11 a. m. to-day, in the absence of a report from the Committee en Protests. tice in the VIIth Judicial District was heard. Mr. S. B.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. F. F. Low, Minister to China; the Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., Massachusetts; Inspector-General D. B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville; the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Buffalo; Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts; D. K. McCarthy, Syracuse, and W. W. Wright, Kansas, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. —— Ex-Gov. Smyth of New-Hampshire; the Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, M. C., Indians; ex-Congressman J. B. Alley, Massachusetts; the Hon. Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; Lieut. Commander Baker, and Ensign Wood, Albany, are at the Astor House. —— Gen. James Craig of Missouri; ex-Congressman C. V. Culver, Pennsylvania; Jadge Hitch-cock, Ohic; Col. P. T. Abell, Kansas; Col. Wm. Phillips, Pittsburgh; H. C. Lord, Cincinnati; J. F. Joy, Detroit; J. G. Devereux, Cleveland, and Capt. J. J. McCook, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. —— Capt. Bountak of Ky., and Capt. Bilderling of the Russian Army; Gen. D. K. Jackman, and Prof. H. W. Adams, Philadelphia; Lieut, Commander Brown, and Surgeon Nelson, U. S. Navy, are at the Hoffman House. —— Gen. J. E. Mulford of Richmond, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. —— Gen. J. B. Lane, ex-U. S. Schator, Indiana, 10. 1 in the Hon. George Pendleton Bowles, Cincinnati; the Hon. Edward Kemp. New-York, and Col. A. C. Wilcox, Knoxville, Tenn., are at the Everett House.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

On Saturday the ice in the Hudson broke away near Germantown and floated down the river in heavy masses. The steamboat Rip Van Winkle tried to reach Rondout on Saturday, but had to put back to Poughkeepsie. Her freight was unloaded there and sent north by railroad. The propeller V. Clement, en route to Rondout, also put back, and passed Poughkeepsie going south yesterday morning. A sudden cold snap will now close navigation to Poughkeepsie.

A PHYSICIAN MURDERED IN ALLEGANY.

ALLEGANY, N. Y., Dec. 19 .- A most brutal murder was committed at this place last night, the victim being Dr. Andrew Mead, who has been a resident of this county for the past 50 years, and a very respectable and induential man. He was murdered and robbed in his store, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Dr. Mead was between 70 and 80 years of age, but very muscular and active, and there is every appearance of a violent scuffle having ensued. The deed was committed with a common from stove poker. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the county. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer, but as yet no clue to him has been obtained.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .The ram Triumph, late Atlanta, went to

....Edward Healy, aged 70 years, has been

... During the past week there has been no detention of the trains on the Pacific Railroad, and the track is reperted free of snew.

winkle, at Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening. The loss is \$20,000; no insurance.

... The latest advices from Cheyenne indicate that the gold excitement concerning the Big Horn mountains continues, and large numbers of miners are now preparing to start for that place early next Spring. ... Louis Bates, who has been on trial during the past week, at Chicago, for whipping his nephew a child, so badly that he died, has been convicted of man-slaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Aerial Steam Navigation Company at San Francisco, it was decided to construct a flying machine of sufficient capacity to test the practicability of the invention of John Walker Silas.John Stewart, a worthy colored man, employed in a saddlery shop in St. Louis, was assassinated yesterday morning by either George Hoffman or George Anstead, white employes of the shop. Stewart was shot through the left breast.

.... At a meeting of the shareholders of the

...On Saturday evening John McGowen broke a plate-glass window in the jewelry store of John Federhen, in Court-st. Boston, with his fist, and attempted to steal a tray of watches. He was arrested. McGowen's hand was severely cut by the glass.

answer a charge of attempt to nurrer.

The steamer Constitution sailed from San Francisco for Panama on Saturday with 200 passengers and \$605,000 in treasure, \$488,000 of which is for England, \$56,000 for France, \$50,000 for Punta Renas, 220,000 for Panama, and \$12,000 for San Jose de Guatemaia, making a total shipment since Jan. 1 of \$37,024,000.

The Apache Indians still continue their depredations in New Mexico. They recently stranged.

depredations in New-Mexico. They recently stampeded about 100 head of cattle from a ranche near fort Stauton, but the marauders were pursued by a party of cavairy, under the command of Lieux Cushing, who overtook them, recaptured all of the stock that was alive, and killed 18 Indians.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

CONTINUED ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT OPENING IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1

ISMAILIA, Nov. 19 .- The festivities are so arranged that the later we go to bed the earlier we get up in the morning. I don't know at what hour the ball closed; but I had been only too glad to get away at 1, and before 6 this morning was again up-awake s perhaps too strong a term. The uncertainty that has characterized everything since we left Alexandria is more complete than ever. The only thing to me absolutely certain was that I must write, and post my letters before 10 o'clock. They had to be written under a greater pressure than that of mere time. We had been promised that the arrangements for to-day should be made known to us at the ball, but they were not. I doubt whether they could have been, for the simplest of all reasons, that there probably were none. Whether we went on to Suez or stayed to-day at Ismaïlia depended, in the first place. on the caprice of a woman. By an extreme and extravagant courtesy, the Khedrive has left it to the Empress of the French to govern the movement of this great fleet through a difficult navigation, and the movement of the great multitude on shore, perhaps more difficult still, since to provide for them all by ship or by rail was impossible.

From the central bureau at Ismaïlia no positive in formation could be got even this morning. A friend whose correspondence was less urgent than mine was good enough to go to the bureau while I was writing, and did his best to find out when we should start, and by what ship we were to go. He came back at 9 o'clock utterly discouraged. He had found only subordinate officials. He could get no certain news except that the fleet would start some time this morning, and he was fassured that the ships were already overfilled, and that no place could be found for another passenger, be he who he might. Our position was peculiar. We had come—a hundred and fifty of us—as guests of the Viceroy

on board the Guienne, from Marseilles, expecting to go through the canal in that ship, leave her only at Suez, and go from Suez by rail to Cairo. A very simple and convenient programme. But I have already written how we were suddenly transferred, on the morning of the 17th, from the Guienne to the Péluse, because it was feared the Guienne could not get through. The Péluse had her complement of passengers without us, and was to do no more than transport us to Ismaïlia, as it now appears, but as we were not then told. Her three or four spare beds were given to an invalid and to personal friends of the commandant-the latter not disguising his opinion that he regarded us as intruders. I will do him the justice to say that he adhered throughout to his conviction, and took some pains to make us understand it. His is the solitary instance of failing civility we have met with, and is the more remarkable because he is a Frenchman, and because to many Frenchmen we are indebted for extraordinary kindness-as I shall by-and-by relate. I would say nothing of the commandant of the Péluse, save to mark him as the exception, and I would say nothing if it were a complaint on my own part merely. It was no fault of ours that brought us in contact with him-we went on board the Péluse by the Viceroy's orders. The grounding of the ship at the entrance of the lake compelled some of us to pass the night on board, the commandant hesitating to take the responsibility of pitching us overboard into the water. All went on shore for whom boats were provided. The rest of us went next morning, after four or five hours sleep on the saloon sofas. We were not permitted to take our luggage, on the pretext that there was no room for it, which was a mistake. Once settled in our tents on shore, we had of course to go back for the trunks we had left. I was too busy to go before five in the afternoon. On the quai, I found two acquaintances going on the same errand. They had been waiting three hours for a boat, the Péluse being anchored more than half-amile off. By great good fortune one of the two found an English friend who offered him places for all three of us in his boat, promising to bring us back also. But after we were on board boat, by some mistake, was sent away. I had an engagement to dine on shore, but there was no help for it; no boat was to be had. As we passed into the saloon, the steward put his head out of the office and volunteered the remark that dinner would be served on the Péluse only for the passengers of that ship, and not for the passengers of the Guienne. As we had not asked for any dinner, we asked whether he had the commandant's orders to give such a message as that to the Guienne passengers. He said yes. The impoliteness was so gratuitous that we did not believe the captain of a French ship could have been guilty of it, but that high personage presently appeared and assured us be had. We could not doubt his word; the less as his language to us was another proof of how much incivility he was capable. We were only too eager to get ashore, and there were three or four ship's boats in the water, but a passage in any of them was refused us. An hour later we had the luck to be taken off with our luggage by a passing steam launch. On all which I make no comment, but think it is a kind of narrative which, as it concerns guests of the Viceroy, and also the Messagéries Imperiales a little, ought to be printed. It concerns the Messageries Imperiales-the great Maritime Company of France-because they had taken a contract from the Viceroy, and his money, to transport to Suez a certain number of his guests on one of their ships. The Guinne and the Péluse are both ships of that company. The Guienne proved incapable of the service and the company refused to complete it, either with the Péluse or with the Thaber, another of their ships, now lying almost

empty in the harbor of Ismailia. I am further bound to tell this story because it explains why guests of the Viceroy found themselves on shore at Ismailia on the morning of the 19th, without any certain means of going on to Suez. The passengers of the Guienne were distributed through the town, and the refusal of the Mesagéries officers to take them on either of their available ships left the Viceroy's officers without means of sending us on together. The Egyptian ships were overladenpassengers on some of them even sleeping on deck. We were left to look after ourselves. I was far from neaning to accept my friend's report that we could not go on. Finishing and posting my letters, I took my Arab servant, who by great good luck spoke French as well as Arabic, and started for the Burran. M. DE LESSEPS ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

It was already 11 o'clock. The fleet was to sail at 12—Her Majesty of the French having so decided. The confusion on shore in the direction of the quai was at its hight. The streets were filled with Europeans, in carriages, on dromedaries, on donkeys, on foot; the faces of those turned toward the landing place triumphant in the certainty of a berth on some ship bound for Suez; the faces of many more, turned in all other directions, anxious or desponding. The three or four thousand guests in Ismallia had set their hearts on going this morning to Suez by the canal, and it was plain that the quarter part of them could not possibly go. They tried all methods, and persons, and places. They rushed to consulates, but it appeared to me that the Consuls judiciously found opportunities of being useful elsewhere than at their offices. If anybody had a friend of rank, or who he believed might have influence, he was hunting for him. If he knew an Egyptian official he was thrice happy, or at least thrice as eager in his search for a man who might have the magic carpet that could transport him in an instant to the deck of a ship. As I passed the house of M. de Lesseps, a throng waited inside and outside the gates for the chance of one word with tkat all-powerful man. Arab servants were on their knees in their master's behalf. Dromedaries, with their long necks